

APPENDIX F: EXHIBITIONS

Herblock's History: Political Cartoons from the Crash to the Millennium (Oct. 17, 2000, through February 17, 2001). Presented in the Library's Great Hall, this exhibition celebrated the gift to the Library of Congress of 119 original drawings and documented seventy years of world history as seen through the political cartoons of one of the country's most popular political commentators, Herbert Block ("Herblock").

Al Hirschfeld: Beyond Broadway (November 9, 2000, through March 31, 2001). Displayed in the Swann Gallery of the Jefferson Building, this exhibition celebrated a gift to the nation of original drawings given by the artist in honor of the Library's Bicentennial. The exhibition featured twenty-five works drawn from the gift and from the Library's established collections spanning Hirschfeld's career, which began with the publication of his first theatrical caricature in 1926. Although subjects from Hirschfeld's theatrical work were included, the exhibit moved beyond that familiar ground to explore less well-known aspects of Hirschfeld's legendary eighty-year career.

The Empire That Was Russia: The Prokudin-Gorskii Photographic Record Recreated (April 17, 2001, through August 2001). Sergei Mikhailovich Prokudin-Gorskii (1863–1944), a pioneer in the field of color photography, embarked on a photographic survey of Russia in 1909, commissioned by Czar Nicholas II to record the vastness, diversity, and development of the Russian Empire. These unique images of Russia on the eve of revolution, taken between 1907 and 1915, were recorded on glass plates. For this exhibition, the glass plates, which the Library purchased in 1948, were scanned, and, through an innovative process known as digichromatography, brilliant color images were produced. Included in the exhibition of prints were two didactic PowerPoint presentations created for the exhibition. One presentation consisted of a demonstration of the process of digichromatography used to re-create Prokudin-Gorskii's images as full-color prints, and the other featured a visual photo gallery of each of the 111 Prokudin-Gorskii images that were created using the new technology.

World Treasures of the Library of Congress (June 7, 2001, continuing). This continuing exhibition in the newly restored exhibition gallery of the Jefferson Building is a companion to the *American Treasures* exhibition and presents the Top Treasure from the Library's international collections. To provide unity to its exploration of many and varied cultures, the exhibition will have changing themes, each lasting a year or more. The initial theme is "Beginnings," an exploration of how world cultures have dealt with the creation of the universe and explained the heavens and the earth. "Beginnings" draws on a rich lode in the Library's world collections that relates to the origins of civilizations and cultures. It explores, from the viewpoint of more than fifty cultures, accounts and depictions of the creation or the beginning of the universe; explanations of the earth and the heavens; fundamental or key myths and stories on the founding of civilizations, societies, and cities; and examples of early writing and printing. The visual material is complemented by an audio wand with selections of music, folk songs, and folktales, some from places in which oral transmission is the primary means of preserving culture. Key items in the opening installation included an etching by Albrecht Dürer, depicting Adam and Eve; Ptolemy's *Geographica*, 1483, the first

printed geography book; *Nansenbushu Bankoku Shoka no Zu* (map of the universe), a world map by Japanese Buddhist scholar-priest Hotan, 1710; a Persian celestial globe, ca. 1650; Petrus Apianus's depiction of the Ptolemaic system in *Astronomicum caesareum*, 1540; *Magna charta cum statutis angliae*, a fourteenth-century miniature, illuminated manuscript of the charter that forms the basis of English common law; a cuneiform tablet from 2400 B.C., the oldest piece of writing at the Library; "oracle bones" from the period 1500–1027 B.C., bones inscribed with important events of Chinese culture; and examples from Korea of some of the world's oldest metal movable type. The exhibition and its programming are made possible through a generous gift of the Xerox Foundation.

A Petal from the Rose: Illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green (June 28, 2001, through September 29, 2001). On display in the Swann Gallery of the Jefferson Building, this exhibition included approximately fifteen to twenty original drawings, bound illustrated periodicals, and rare books featuring the work of Elizabeth Shippen Green, a pioneering illustrator and one of the celebrated nineteenth-century artistic triumvirate "The Red Rose Girls," with fellow illustrators Jessie Willcox Smith and Violet Oakley. A full-color checklist with essays on Green's life and work was issued, with support provided by the Swann Memorial Fund.

The Floating World of Ukiyo-e: Shadows, Dreams, and Substance (September 27, 2001, through February 9, 2002). Presented in the North and South Galleries of the Library's Great Hall, this major exhibition of masterpieces from the Library's extensive collection of Japanese art and literature featured more than 100 rare and historically important woodcuts, drawings, and books. The items on display were selected from some 2,000 prints in the Library's collection of Ukiyo-e (translated as "the floating world") and its collection of pre-nineteenth-century Japanese art books—one of the largest such book collections outside of Japan. Also featured are artists from other schools and traditions in Japanese art, works that show artistic cross-fertilization between Japan and the West, and some examples of modern Japanese prints. The exhibition and its companion catalog marked the first substantial analysis of works from the Library of Congress collections of Japanese woodblock prints and printed books. The exhibition, catalog, and programming were made possible by support provided by Merrill Lynch. Conservation of the works in this exhibition was made possible through a grant from the United States-Japan Foundation.

American Treasures of the Library of Congress. In keeping with conservation and preservation standards, artifacts, including the Top Treasure, were rotated routinely in this long-term installation of the rarest and most significant items relating to America's past from the Library's collections. During the year, more than 400 rare and significant items were rotated into the exhibition:

- *Change no. 13*. After a brief closing for the first time since it opened in May 1997, the refurbished exhibition reopened on November 7 with clearer signage and didactic materials and a select presentation of the Library's extensive material on presidential inaugurations. This special display within *American Treasures* included inaugural addresses in their own handwriting by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln, along with the Bible on which Lincoln was sworn into office. The exhibition also included the first photograph ever taken of an inauguration, that of James Buchanan on March 4, 1857; ephemera from the inaugurations of Ulysses S. Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, and William McKinley; and a letter recounting the raucous festivities at the White House following Andrew Jackson's inauguration in 1829. A special brochure accompanied the display.

• *Change no. 14.* During the spring rotation, James Madison's notes on the Constitutional Convention took center stage in the Top Treasure case to commemorate the sesquicentennial of Madison's birth. Madison's notes provided the most complete record of this momentous political gathering, the proceedings of which were held in secret. Other materials displayed during the rotation drew from the Library's rich resources in Americana and included Abraham Lincoln's homemade arithmetic book, Horace Greeley's editorials in the *New York Tribune* on the *Dred Scott* Supreme Court decision, a rare turn-of-the-century poster advertising Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, and Clare Booth Luce's playscript for *The Women*.

• *Change no. 15.* Thomas Jefferson's "rough draught" of the Declaration of Independence, one of the items most requested by visitors to the Library, was put on display in time for the Fourth of July celebration. In addition to the draft, the Top Treasure case included an earlier fragment of the document in Jefferson's hand and a letter written in 1826 in which Jefferson reflects on the lasting importance of the founding document. He writes "May it be to the world, what I believe it will be . . . , to assume the blessings and security of self-government." In addition, 149 changes were made to the exhibition during this rotation. Those changes included John Steinbeck's emended typescript of *The Grapes of Wrath*, material from the career of early twentieth-century stage sensation Minnie Maddern Fiske, Frederick Cooke's diary recording his 1908 North Pole expedition, George Bellows's dramatic lithograph capturing the 1923 bout between Jack Dempsey and Luis Firpo, and the rare 1493 printed account of Christopher Columbus's voyage to America.

Bob Hope and American Variety. Two rotational changes refreshed the materials in the permanently dedicated exhibition space, the Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment in the Jefferson Building. Approximately 105 additions included letters between Bob Hope and President Richard Nixon, fan mail from soldiers, and correspondence with show business executives, agents, and writers. Various materials were added to expand on the themes of the exhibit. In the "Television" section, a collage was created depicting variety entertainment on television over the past fifty years. For the "Public Service" section, a new case was constructed to prominently display Bob Hope's Congressional Gold Medal. In the "Moving On" section, objects were added to highlight the importance of the 1936 *Ziegfeld Follies* to Hope's career. Included here were the original manuscript of Ira Gershwin's "I Can't Get Started" and the *Follies* program featuring Hope, Eve Arden, Fanny Brice, and Josephine Baker. Approximately eighty-five objects were replaced with new objects that maintained the character of the themes represented in the exhibit. These additions included an early photograph of young Bob Hope with his family, a vaudeville script written for Hope, and original script pages used by the Marx Brothers, Abbott and Costello, and the *Seinfeld* actors. In the "Radio" section, additions highlighted Hope's *Pepsodent Show*, including Judy Garland's artist card and a photograph of Garland and Hope rehearsing for the show. In the "Motion Picture" section, additions included a script page from the *Road to Utopia* with annotations in Hope's hand and a lobby card for the *Road to Bali*. Two new subsections were added to the exhibition to further develop the theme of American Variety: "Tin Pan Alley" and "Bob Hope Presents."

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Library of Congress Employee Arts and Crafts Exhibition (December 2000 through February 2001. The exhibition featured paintings in oil, acrylic, and watercolor; needlework; photography; and a variety of other original works submitted by current and retired Library staff members, as well as by employees of the Architect of the Capitol, who work in the Library.

DISPLAYS

Display for the James Madison Council

Soviet Picture Books (April 16, 2001)

Other Displays

Gifts to the Nation (October 5, 2000)

Herman Wouk (November 8, 2000)

Display for the Forestry Association Dinner (November 16, 2000)

Polk County (December 11, 2000)

250th Anniversary of James Madison's Birth (March 16, 2001)

Armenian Christianity (April 1, 2001)

Lewis and Clark (April 4, 2001)

Book Festival (September 8, 2001)

CONTINUING EXHIBITIONS

Here to Stay: The Legacy of George and Ira Gershwin. This ongoing exhibition in the Gershwin Room of the Jefferson Building celebrates the legacy of the illustrious musical team. It displays items that relate the lives and work of the Gershwins to the traditions of American music, especially to musical theater history. A platform in the center of the room represents, but does not re-create, the working studios of the two brothers and includes George's piano and desk, Ira's desk, and other historic furniture and memorabilia such as Ira's pen, George's metronome, the Congressional medals awarded to the pair, and self-portraits of the Gershwins. Letters, musical scores, lyric sheets, and other items from the Music Division's large Gershwin collection are rotated on a regular basis. This year a new brochure was produced for the exhibition.

The Gerry Mulligan Collection. Gerry Mulligan (1927–1996), who was a saxophonist, jazz innovator, composer, and arranger, is featured in this ongoing rotating exhibition located in the Performing Arts Reading Room Foyer of the Madison Building. On display from the Library's Gerry Mulligan Collection are Mulligan's gold-plated Conn baritone saxophone, photographs that document Mulligan's long career, music manuscripts in Mulligan's hand, record covers, performance programs and posters, and a 1981 Grammy that he won for the best jazz instrumental performance in his album *Walk on the Water*.

TRAVELING EXHIBITIONS

The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention. This exhibition opened at the Tel Aviv Museum of Arts in Israel on March 2, 2001, and closed on May 19, 2001. From there, it traveled to Vienna, Austria (June 27, 2001, through September 30, 2001), where it opened at the Museum of Applied Arts.

Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture. The exhibition opened at the Museu de Arte de São Paulo, Brazil, on October 9, 2000, and closed on January 7, 2001. From São Paulo, the exhibition traveled to the Museu de Arte Moderna, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where it opened on February 6, 2001, and closed March 18, 2001.

Religion and the Founding of the American Republic. The exhibition opened at the Museum of Long Island in Stony Brook, New York, on February 24, 2001, and closed on May 10, 2001. After the New York showing, the exhibition opened at the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond, Virginia, on June 7, 2001, and closed August 19, 2001. The exhibition will conclude its tour in January of 2002 at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah.